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them repeat old material familiar to us from Buddhist sources. The main story of the pre-founder's life thus jogs slowly along with excursions of tales in every direction. Embossed tales of the sort are no novelty; they are typical of the East. Besides Pārśva's sermons there are also those of his disciple Āryadatta, boxed in the same way. The narrative needs a thread of guidance in such tales, since one finds it difficult to remember where the main narrative has been forsaken for an excursus. Professor Bloomfield, in the present volume, has taken one version of the Pārśva cycle and by clear headings and sub-divisions made it easy to follow the drift of the tale and the various by-paths of sub-tales. He has not translated the original but given a *résumé* of it, that is of the Life of Pārśva by Bhāvadeva, a late author who wrote in the somewhat corrupt Sanskrit of his time and sect. The Life also includes lives lived before the last earthly existence. The real value of the book is not historical, but the large number of fables and moral tales adds not a little to our knowledge of Hindu fiction. The lexicographical material is valuable and has been carefully arranged in an appendix. For example, a new *-bha* word is *jalabha*; *gophanī* is a kind of cannon; *sthagati* is noticeable; as is the injunctive *ā-tathās* (from *tan*). Sanskrit scholars will find much more that is interesting in Appendix II and those who like proverbs will find an assortment of them in Appendix I. The book as a whole contains "The first complete account of Pārśvanātha published to the Western world," as the preface says, and as such is a welcome addition to the Jain literature available to students of religions.

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Publications of the American Ethnological Society, edited by Franz Boas. Vol. VII, Pt. I. WILLIAM JONES, Ojibwa Texts. Edited by TRUMAN MICHELSON. 1917. xxi + 501 pp. Pt. II. 1919. x + 777 pp.; 2 plates.

In the case of the translation of an American language into a European one, all that can be expected is a correct conveying of the general sense of the narratives. A precise translation into English of a language which does not have sex gender but does possess a gender which distinguishes the animate from the inanimate is out of the question. And gender is but one of the many difficulties. The translations given are entirely adequate for the comprehension of the context of the Ojibwa narratives. From this context much of the structure of the language has to be determined. Such a large body of text, for instance, should

furnish material to determine under what circumstances the animate gender is used. The task remains for someone to compile from these texts a dictionary and a grammar more ample and precise than those now in existence.

These volumes are examples of the sort of coöperation which ought to exist more generally. First should be mentioned the author, Dr. WILLIAM JONES, in blood one-quarter Indian, in early rearing totally Indian, in education an alumnus of Harvard and Columbia. He brought to his work native ability, deep interest, and a splendid preparation. Unfortunately he was killed by natives in the Philippine Islands in March, 1909, before the material composing these two volumes was prepared for the printer.

There should be mentioned also those Ojibwa Indians who having learned these myths and tales from others dictated them for this permanent record. The narratives themselves are of unknown composition but their particular literary form depends in some part upon the individual narrator.

The preparation of the manuscript for the printer and the prolonged and arduous labor of carrying these two volumes through the press fell upon Dr. TRUMAN MICHELSON whose knowledge of Algonkian languages particularly fitted him for this work. Such unselfish labor deserves great credit.

The field work involved was provided for by the Carnegie Institution, which contributed largely to the expense of printing the volumes. It should be added in conclusion that the opportunity for Dr. Jones to do the field work, the rescuing of the manuscripts after Dr. Jones' death, the establishment of the series in which the volumes appear, and the arrangement for their being issued are due to Professor Franz Boas and his great and prolonged interest in the scientific work of Dr. William Jones.

P. E. GODDARD.